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10 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
11 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
12 OAKLAND DIVISION

13 TERYL A. WILLIAMS,

C 07-05342 CW (PR)

14 Petitioner,

15 v.

16 D.K. SISTO, Warden,

17 Respondent.

19 MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT
20 OF THE ANSWER TO THE ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

1 TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
2 INTRODUCTION	1
3 STATEMENT OF THE CASE	1
4 STATEMENT OF FACTS	4
5 STANDARD OF REVIEW	6
6 ARGUMENT	8
7	
8 I. PETITIONER'S ATTACK ON THE TRIAL COURT'S DENIAL	
9 OF HIS SUPPRESSION MOTION IS BARRED BY <i>STONE v.</i>	
9 <i>POWELL</i>	8
10 II. THE CALIFORNIA COURT OF APPEAL DID NOT RULE	
11 CONTRARY TO OR UNREASONABLY APPLY ANY UNITED	
12 STATES SUPREME COURT PRECEDENT IN REJECTING	
13 PETITIONER'S CLAIM THAT THE TRIAL COURT ERRED IN	
13 DENYING HIS MOTION FOR SUBSTITUTE COUNSEL; NOR	
14 DID THE STATE APPELLATE COURT UNREASONABLY	
14 DETERMINE ANY FACTS	10
15 III. THE CALIFORNIA COURT OF APPEAL DID NOT RULE	
16 CONTRARY TO OR UNREASONABLY APPLY ANY UNITED	
17 STATES SUPREME COURT PRECEDENT IN REJECTING	
17 PETITIONER'S CLAIM THAT THE TRIAL COURT	
18 PREJUDICIALLY ERRED IN INSTRUCTING THE JURY	
18 WITH CALJIC NO. 2.62; NOR DID THE STATE APPELLATE	
19 COURT UNREASONABLY DETERMINE ANY FACTS	16
20 IV. PETITIONER'S CLAIM OF EVIDENTIARY ERROR IS	
21 PROCEDURALLY DEFAULTED	18
22 V. PETITIONER'S "SPEEDY TRIAL" ALLEGATION FAILS TO	
23 RAISE A FEDERAL QUESTION	22
24 VI. THE CALIFORNIA COURT OF APPEAL DID NOT RULE	
25 CONTRARY TO OR UNREASONABLY APPLY ANY UNITED	
26 STATES SUPREME COURT PRECEDENT IN REJECTING	
27 PETITIONER'S ATTACK ON HIS UPPER TERM	
28 COMMERCIAL BURGLARY SENTENCE; NOR DID THE	
28 STATE APPELLATE COURT UNREASONABLY DETERMINE	
29 ANY FACTS	26
30 CONCLUSION	30

1 TABLE OF AUTHORITIES
2

	Page
3 Cases	
4 <i>Almendarez-Torres v. United States</i> 5 523 U.S. 224 (1998)	27
6 <i>Barker v. Wingo</i> 7 407 U.S. 514 (1972)	24
8 <i>Bell v. Cone</i> 9 535 U.S. 685 (2002)	7
10 <i>Bennett v. Mueller</i> 11 322 F.3d 573 (9th Cir. 2003)	20
12 <i>Blakely v. Washington</i> 13 542 U.S. 296 (2004)	2, 3, 26
14 <i>Bonin v. Calderon</i> 15 59 F.3d 815 (9th Cir. 1995)	21
16 <i>Brecht v. Abrahamson</i> 17 507 U.S. 619 (1993)	6, 28
18 <i>Brown v. Terhune</i> 19 158 F. Supp. 2d 1050 (N.D. Cal. 2001)	11, 12
20 <i>Caminetti v. United States</i> 21 242 U.S. 470 (1917)	18
22 <i>Carey v. Musladin</i> 23 549 U.S. ___, 127 S. Ct. 649 (2006)	17
24 <i>Chapman v. California</i> 25 386 U.S. 18 (1967)	3, 27, 28
26 <i>Coleman v. Thompson</i> 27 501 U.S. 722 (1991)	8, 19
28 <i>Cunningham v. California</i> 29 549 U.S. ___, 127 S. Ct. 856 (2007)	3, 4, 27-29
30 <i>Cupp v. Naughten</i> 31 414 U.S. 141 (1973)	18
32 <i>Davis v. Woodford</i> 33 384 F.3d 628 (9th Cir. 2004)	21
34 <i>Doggett v. United States</i> 35 505 U.S. 647 (1992)	24, 25

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES (continued)

		Page
2	<i>Early v. Packer</i> 537 U.S. 3 (2002)	6, 7
4	<i>Engle v. Isaac</i> 456 U.S. 107 (1982)	20
5	<i>Estelle v. McGuire</i> 502 U.S. 62 (1991)	17-18, 22
7	<i>Fareta v. California</i> 422 U.S. 806 (1975)	23
8	<i>Fry v. Pliler</i> , 552 U.S. —, 127 S. Ct. 2321 (2007)	6, 28
10	<i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i> 372 U.S. 335 (1963)	10
11	<i>Greene v. Lambert</i> 288 F.3d 1081 (9th Cir. 2002)	8
13	<i>Harris v. Superior Court</i> 500 F.2d 1124 (9th Cir. 1974)	8
14	<i>Hines v. Enomoto</i> 658 F.2d 667 (9th Cir. 1981)	21
16	<i>Hines v. Thompson</i> 336 F.3d 848 (9th Cir. 2003)	8
17	<i>Hunter v. Aispuro</i> 982 F.2d 344 (9th Cir. 1992)	7
19	<i>In re Dixon</i> 41 Cal. 2d 756 (1953)	3, 8
20	<i>In re Swain</i> 34 Cal. 2d 300	3, 8
22	<i>Jackson v. Giurbino</i> 364 F.3d 1002 (9th Cir. 2004)	21
23	<i>Johnson v. Mississippi</i> 486 U.S. 578 (1988)	20
25	<i>Kim v. Villalobos</i> 799 F.2d 1317 (9th Cir. 1986)	8
26	<i>LaGrand v. Stewart</i> 133 F.3d 1253 (9th Cir. 1998)	16
28		

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES (continued)

		Page
2	<i>Lambert v. Blodgett</i> 393 F.3d 943 (9th Cir. 2004)	6, 7
4	<i>Lambrix v. Singletary</i> 520 U.S. 518 (1997)	20
6	<i>Lindh v. Murphy</i> 521 U.S. 320 (1997)	5
7	<i>McQuown v. McCartney</i> 795 F.2d 807 (9th Cir. 1986)	8
9	<i>Michigan v. Long</i> 463 U.S. 1032 (1983)	20
10	<i>Milton v. Wainwright</i> 407 U.S. 371 (1972)	22
12	<i>Morris v. Slappy</i> 461 U.S. 1 (1983)	10
13	<i>Murray v. Carrier</i> 477 U.S. 478 (1986)	20
15	<i>Paulino v. Castro</i> 371 F.3d 1083 (9th Cir. 2004)	21
16	<i>People v. Black</i> 35 Cal. 4th 1238 (2005)	27
18	<i>People v. Black</i> 41 Cal. 4th 799 (2007)	4, 28, 29
19	<i>People v. Crandell</i> 46 Cal. 3d 833 (1988)	10, 11, 12
21	<i>People v. Duvall</i> 9 Cal. 4th 464 (1995)	3, 8
22	<i>People v. Horton</i> 11 Cal. 4th 1068 (1995)	10
24	<i>People v. Lucky</i> 45 Cal. 3d 259 (1988)	12
25	<i>People v. Marsden</i> 2 Cal. 3d 118 (1970)	2, 10
27	<i>People v. Mask</i> 188 Cal. App. 3d 450 (1986)	17

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES (continued)

	Page
2 <i>People v. Mayfield</i> 3 14 Cal. 4th 668 (1997)	10, 11-12
4 <i>People v. Memro</i> 5 11 Cal. 4th 786 (1995)	12
6 <i>People v. Roehler</i> 7 167 Cal. App. 3d 353 (1985)	17
8 <i>People v. Saddler</i> 9 24 Cal. 3d 671 (1979)	17
10 <i>People v. Webster</i> 11 54 Cal. 3d 411 (1991)	10
12 <i>Pitchess v. Superior Court</i> 13 11 Cal. 3d 531 (1974)	12
14 <i>Poland v. Stewart</i> 15 169 F.3d 573 (9th Cir. 1998)	20
16 <i>Price v. Vincent</i> 17 538 U.S. 634 (2003)	7
18 <i>Pulley v. Harris</i> 19 465 U.S. 37 (1985)	24
20 <i>Rogan v. Henry</i> 21 No. C 97-4460 BZ (PR), 1999 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8579 **5-9 (N.D. Cal. June 4, 1999)	21
22 <i>Schell v. Witek</i> 23 218 F.3d 1017 (9th Cir. 2000)	11
24 <i>Shackleford v. Hubbard</i> 25 234 F.3d 1072 (9th Cir. 2000)	7, 11
26 <i>Stone v. Powell</i> 27 428 U.S. 465 (1976)	9
28 <i>Torres v. Prunty</i> 29 223 F.3d 1103 (9th Cir. 2000)	6
30 <i>United States v. Beamon</i> 31 992 F.2d 1009 (9th Cir. 1993)	25
32 <i>United States v. Booker</i> 33 543 U.S. 220 (2005)	3
34 <i>United States v. Taylor</i> 35 128 F.3d 1105 (7th Cir. 1997)	16

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES (continued)

	Page	
1		
2	<i>Valerio v. Crawford</i> 306 F.3d 742 (9th Cir. 2002)	19, 20
3		
4	<i>Wainwright v. Sykes</i> 433 U.S. 72 (1977)	19, 21
5		
6	<i>Washington v. Recuenco</i> 548 U.S. 212 (2006)	28
7		
8	<i>Wells v. Maass</i> 28 F.3d 1005 (9th Cir. 1994)	19
9		
10	<i>Williams v. Taylor</i> 529 U.S. 362 (2000)	6, 7, 17, 18
11		
12	<i>Wong Sun v. United States</i> 371 U.S. 471 (1963)	9
13		
14	<i>Woodford v. Visciotti</i> 537 U.S. 19 (2002)	7
15		
16	<i>Ylst v. Nunnemaker</i> 501 U.S. 797 (1991)	7
17		
18	Constitutional Provisions	
19	United States Constitution	
20	Fourth Amendment	2, 3, 9
21	Sixth Amendment	2, 11, 24, 26, 28
22	Fourteenth Amendment	27
23		
24	Statutes	
25	United States Code	
26	Title 28, § 2254	5, 6, 7, 11, 16, 17, 18, 22
27		
28	California Evidence Code	
29	§ 353	21
30	§ 354	20-21
31		
32	California Penal Code	
33	§ 459	1, 26
34	§ 496(a)	2
35	§ 654	2, 26
36	§ 667.5(b)	2, 26
37	§ 1170.12	2
38	§ 1368	22
39	§ 1370	22
40	§ 1382(a)(2)	22, 23
41		
42		
43		
44		
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48		
49		
50		
51		
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618		
619		
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621		

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES (continued)

	Page
1	
2	
Other Authorities	
3	
Advisory Committee's Note on Habeas Corpus Rule 4	25
4	
California Jury Instructions, Criminal ("CALJIC")	
5	
No. 2.62	2, 16, 17, 18
6	
7	
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9	
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11	
12	
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C 07-05342 CW (PR)

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS
AND AUTHORITIES IN
SUPPORT OF THE ANSWER
TO THE ORDER TO SHOW
CAUSE

19 INTRODUCTION

20 On February 7, 2008, this Court issued an Order directing the State to Show Cause why this
21 Court should not grant relief on one or more of the claims comprising the federal Petition for a Writ
22 of Habeas Corpus that state prisoner Teryl A. Williams ("Petitioner") has filed in this Court. (Docket
23 No. 6.)

24 What follows is that showing.

25 STATEMENT OF THE CASE

26 On September 19, 2003, a Sonoma County Superior Court jury convicted Petitioner of one
27 count of commercial burglary, Cal. Penal Code § 459, and one count of receiving stolen property,

1 Cal. Penal Code § 496(a). Exh. A-1 at 378-80; Exh. B-5 at 535-37. Petitioner subsequently waived
 2 jury trial on the prior-conviction allegations against him, and admitted that he had a prior "strike"
 3 conviction under California's "three strikes" law, Cal. Penal Code § 1170.12, and had served six
 4 prior prison terms, *id.* at § 667.5(b). Exh. A-1 at 380-81; Exh. B-5 at 537-38, 539-44.

5 On October 16, 2003, the trial court sentenced Petitioner to 12 years in prison, computed as
 6 follows: The court imposed the upper term of three years on the burglary conviction, and then
 7 doubled it to six years because of the prior "strike." The court next imposed six consecutive one-
 8 year terms for each of Petitioner's six prior prison terms. The court stayed, Cal. Penal Code § 654,
 9 a four-year term on the count 2 receiving stolen property conviction. Exh. A at 389-90, 397-98; Exh.
 10 B-5 at 549-51.

11 Petitioner appealed to the California Court of Appeal, and alleged that he had been the victim
 12 of five errors at trial. Petitioner specifically contended that: (1) the trial court prejudicially erred
 13 under the Fourth Amendment in denying his motion to suppress much of the evidence against him,
 14 Exh. C at 15-29; (2) the trial court prejudicially erred in denying his motion for substitute counsel
 15 under *People v. Marsden*, 2 Cal. 3d 118 (1970), forcing him to represent himself, Exh. C at 29-37;
 16 (3) the trial court prejudicially denied him a fair trial and due process by erroneously making and
 17 sustaining hearsay objections during his (Petitioner's) testimony, Exh. C at 37-43; (4) the trial court
 18 prejudicially denied him due process by instructing the jury with California Jury Instructions,
 19 Criminal ("CALJIC") No. 2.62, Exh. C at 44-48; and (5) the trial court violated *Blakely v.*
 20 *Washington*, 542 U.S. 296 (2004), and the Sixth Amendment right to a jury trial by imposing an
 21 aggravated term on the burglary conviction based on factors that the jury did not find, Exh. C at 49-
 22 55.

23 The State filed a Respondent's Brief on September 3, 2004. Exh. D. Petitioner filed a reply
 24 brief on September 22, 2004. Exh. E.

25 On December 28, 2005, the state court of appeal filed a written opinion rejecting Petitioner's
 26 assignments of prejudicial error and affirming the judgment. Exh. F.

27 On February 3, 2006, Petitioner filed a petition for review in the California Supreme Court,
 28

1 raising only the Fourth Amendment and *Blakely* claims. Exh. G.

2 On April 19, 2006, the California Supreme Court denied the petition for review, as follows:

3 Petition for review denied without prejudice to any relief to which defendant might
 4 be entitled after the United States Supreme Court determines in *Cunningham v. California*, No. 05-6551, the effect of *Blakely v. Washington* (2004) 542 U.S. 296 and
 5 *United States v. Booker* (2005) 543 U.S. 220, on California law.

6 Exh. H.

7 On September 6, 2006, Petitioner filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus in the California
 8 Supreme Court, alleging, as best understood, that his trial court erroneously denied a motion to
 9 dismiss, and that this led to a denial of his due process and speedy trial rights. Exh. I.

10 On April 9, 2007, the California Court of Appeal, First Appellate District, Division Three,
 11 issued the following order:

12 On February 20, 2007, the United States Supreme Court granted certiorari in the
 13 above-referenced matter, vacated the judgment, and remanded the matter to this court for
 14 further consideration in light of *Cunningham v. California* (2007) 549 U.S. ____ [127 S.Ct.
 15 856] (*Cunningham*). Accordingly, the remittitur issued by this court on April 25, 2006 is
 hereby recalled, and the superior court clerk is directed to return said remittitur to this
 court for cancellation forthwith.

16 Within 15 days of the date of this order, the parties may serve and file simultaneous
 17 supplemental briefs addressing the effect of *Cunningham*, if any, on the issues presented
 in this appeal.

18 Exh. J.

19 On April 11, 2007, the California Supreme Court denied Petitioner's petition for writ of habeas
 20 corpus. Exh. K (citing *In re Dixon*, 41 Cal. 2d 756 (1953); *In re Swain*, 34 Cal. 2d 300, 304 (1949),
 21 *People v. Duvall*, 9 Cal. 4th 464, 474 (1995)).

22 On April 20, 2007, Respondent filed its supplemental brief in the intermediate appellate court
 23 addressing the effect of *Cunningham v. California* on Petitioner's sentence, Exh. L, and on April 24,
 24 2007, Petitioner filed his supplemental brief, Exh. M.

25 On June 21, 2007, the court of appeal issued an opinion in which it again affirmed the judgment
 26 against Petitioner, holding that any *Cunningham* error in Petitioner's sentence was harmless beyond
 27 a reasonable doubt. Exh. N (citing *Chapman v. California*, 386 U.S. 18 (1967)).

1 On July 30, 2007, Petitioner filed a petition for review in the California Supreme Court,
 2 challenging the appellate court's conclusion that any *Cunningham* error was harmless beyond a
 3 reasonable doubt. Petitioner also argued that the California Supreme Court's decision in *People v.*
 4 *Black*, 41 Cal. 4th 799 (2007), was inconsistent with *Cunningham*, 127 S. Ct. 846. Exh. O.

5 The California Supreme Court denied the petition for review on September 12, 2007. Exh. P.

6 On October 19, 2007, Petitioner filed his present federal petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus,
 7 and this Court issued its Order to Show Cause directing the State to Answer the petition on February
 8 7, 2008. (Docket Nos. 1, 6.)

9 STATEMENT OF FACTS

10 For a comprehensive view of the evidence presented at trial—including Petitioner's manifest
 11 lack of credibility on the witness stand, which is evident even from the cold record—this Court can
 12 look to the Respondent's Brief on direct appeal. *See* Exh. D at 3-9. Herein, we present the facts as
 13 set forth by the state court of appeal.

14 Arriving at work in the early morning, Brian Bailey saw a van protruding into the
 15 roadway in front of the business across the street. Bailey called the police. Officer Paul
 16 Gilman responded to the dispatch, arriving at Dan's Auto and Truck Supply (Dan's Auto)
 17 at approximately 5:30 a.m. As he approached the van, it backed into the parking lot.
 Gilman circled around and followed the van when it left the lot. Gilman was unable to
 obtain information on the van's owner because the rear license plate was partially
 obscured.

18 Gilman pulled the van over, finding it suspicious that it was parked outside a closed
 19 business. The driver, Ms. Rhone, gave a name later determined to be false. The driver
 was only partially clad; defendant was in the passenger's seat, sweating profusely. Neither
 20 had proper identification. When Gilman asked what they were doing behind a closed
 business, defendant replied: "We were doing the nasty." In response to Gilman's repeated
 21 requests, Rhone turned off the van, donned a pair of pants, and left the vehicle. Defendant
 meanwhile repeatedly tried to move to the back of the van, contrary to Gilman's
 22 instructions. Gilman then asked defendant to leave the van so he could search it for
 identification. Defendant denied having anything illegal, and turned away from Gilman
 23 with his arms out to his sides. During the ensuing search, Gilman found wadded-up
 papers in defendant's rear pocket that he suspected might include identification. Rhone
 had told Gilman she was cold, and asked to get her jacket from the van. Gilman offered
 24 to get it for her, and asked where it was located. When defendant interjected that she had
 no jacket, Rhone asked for a red sweater. Gilman opened the side passenger doors and
 25 saw a black jacket sitting on top of something behind the front seats. While both Rhone
 and defendant denied owning the jacket, Rhone asked to wear it. When Rhone put the
 26 jacket on, Gilman noticed it was too big for her.

27 Returning to the van, Gilman noticed the jacket had covered a large safe. On top of
 28 the safe was a stack of blank checks from Dan's Auto. When Gilman examined the papers

1 he had taken from defendant's back pocket, he found they were business receipts from
 2 Dan's Auto, along with currency. The owner of Dan's Auto later identified the safe and
 3 other items as his property. The business premises showed signs of forced entry, and the
 4 steps were gouged and smashed, consistent with a heavy object hitting them. No
 5 identifiable fingerprints were found, but a mark on a calculator appeared to have been
 6 made by a coarse fabric consistent with the pattern on a glove found in the van. Bolt
 7 cutters, tire irons, and pry bars were also found in the van. Documents with defendant's
 8 name were found on the dashboard. Several weeks earlier, papers had been signed
 9 transferring ownership of the van to Joyce Williams, who lived at defendant's address.

10 Defendant testified in his own defense, admitting he had three prior convictions for
 11 burglary, one for robbery, and one for petty theft with a prior. He related that Rhone had
 12 paged him, and he picked her up in Oakland. Defendant asked Rhone to drive. They
 13 stopped at a service station where defendant tried to repair a car belonging to a friend of
 14 Rhone. The friend was then to take Rhone on to Santa Rosa. As defendant worked,
 15 Rhone left in the van with another man "to do a liquor run." Defendant began drinking
 16 and eventually fell asleep.

17 When defendant awoke, he saw his van being driven by someone else. Not seeing
 18 Rhone, he was angry, assuming she had rented out the van and "left [him] for dead out
 19 there." Defendant located the van in a parking lot with its lights on, "looking kind of, you
 20 know, on the suspicious side, you know." Finding Rhone asleep inside, he demanded
 21 where she had been and "slapped her all upside the head." Defendant told Rhone to "get
 22 [him] up out of here," and she went to the front of the van, wearing only a shirt. As Rhone
 23 drove, defendant kept an eye on the back of the van, in case there was someone hiding
 24 there who might attack him. Defendant pocketed some money he found in the front of the
 25 van, feeling entitled to it because of the way Rhone had treated him.

26 When police stopped the van, defendant thought Rhone would be arrested for
 27 prostitution, so he tried to help her. He testified he got "run up on a crime. That's what
 28 happened." The jacket covering the safe was not his. He had trouble with his hands
 because of his previous injuries and high blood pressure. When Gilman asked why he
 appeared sickly, defendant told him he had arthritis.

18 Exh. F at 1-3 (footnote omitted).

19 STANDARD OF REVIEW

20 The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 ("AEDPA"), which is applicable
 21 to this case, *Lindh v. Murphy*, 521 U.S. 320 (1997), permits the issuance of federal habeas corpus
 22 relief on federal claims adjudicated on the merits in state court only where the state court's decision
 23 (1) "was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established Federal law, as
 24 determined by the Supreme Court of the United States"; or (2) "was based on an unreasonable
 25 determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the State Court proceeding," 28
 26 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(1)(2). And of course, just as the law provided pre-AEDPA, a habeas applicant is
 27 only due relief for any constitutional error found by the federal habeas court if the error had a
 28

1 "substantial or injurious effect" on the verdict. *Brecht v. Abrahamson*, 507 U.S. 619, 637 (1993);
 2 *see Fry v. Pliler*, 552 U.S. —, 127 S. Ct. 2321 (2007).

3 The "contrary to" clause means the state court arrived "at a conclusion opposite to that reached
 4 by" the High Court "on a question of law" or the state court decided a case differently than the High
 5 Court has "on a set of materially indistinguishable facts." *Williams v. Taylor*, 529 U.S. 362, 412-13
 6 (2000). "Avoiding these pitfalls does not require citation of our cases—indeed, it does not even
 7 require awareness of our cases so long as neither the reasoning nor the result of the state-court
 8 decision contradicts them." *Early v. Packer*, 537 U.S. 3, 9 (2002) (per curiam).

9 The "unreasonable application" clause of § 2254(d)(1) means the state court identified "the
 10 correct governing legal principle" from the applicable High Court decision "but unreasonably applied
 11 that principle to the facts of the prisoner's case." *Williams v. Taylor*, 529 U.S. at 412-13. "An
 12 *unreasonable* application of law is different from an *incorrect* application of federal law." *Id.* at 410
 13 (original emphasis).

14 As noted, a state court's determination of fact also must be objectively unreasonable and
 15 amount to or lead to prejudicial constitutional error before federal habeas relief is warranted. *Torres*
 16 *v. Prunty*, 223 F.3d 1103, 1108 (9th Cir. 2000). The "unreasonable determination" clause of §
 17 2254(d)(2) applies to intrinsic review of a state court's process, or situations in which the habeas
 18 applicant challenges the state court findings based entirely on the state court record, whereas the
 19 "presumption of correctness" language of § 2254(e)(1) applies to challenges based on extrinsic
 20 evidence, or evidence presented for the first time in federal court. *Lambert v. Blodgett*, 393 F.3d
 21 943, 971-72 (9th Cir. 2004). Mere doubt on the part of the federal habeas court as to the adequacy
 22 of the state court's findings of fact is insufficient; "we must be satisfied that *any* appellate court to
 23 whom the defect [in the state court fact-finding process] is pointed out would be unreasonable in
 24 holding that the state court's fact-finding process was adequate." *Id.* (emphasis added). "After
 25 surviving this intrinsic review, or where the petitioner does not raise an intrinsic challenge to the
 26 state court's findings of fact the state court's factual conclusions are then 'dressed in a presumption
 27 of correctness, which [] helps steel them against any challenge based on extrinsic evidence.'" *Id.*

28

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN
 SUPPORT OF THE ANSWER TO THE ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

Williams v. Sisto
 C 07-05342 CW (PR)

1 (citation omitted). Under § 2254(e)(1) state-court fact finding "may be overturned based on new
 2 evidence presented for the first time in federal court only if such new evidence amounts to clear and
 3 convincing proof that the state-court finding is in error." *Lambert v. Blodgett*, 393 F.3d at 971-72
 4 (citation omitted).

5 In short, AEDPA's "highly deferential" standard for evaluating state court rulings "demands that
 6 state court decisions be given the benefit of the doubt." *Woodford v. Visciotti*, 537 U.S. 19, 24
 7 (2002) (per curiam). The purpose of the AEDPA is "to prevent federal habeas 'retrials' and to ensure
 8 that state-court convictions are given effect to the extent possible under law." *Bell v. Cone*, 535 U.S.
 9 685, 699 (2002). It is the habeas applicant who bears the ultimate burden of showing that the state
 10 court's decision, whether purely factual, purely legal, or mixed, was objectively unreasonable.
 11 *Woodford v. Visciotti*, 537 U.S. at 25. Again, habeas relief is not warranted when the state court's
 12 ruling was "at least reasonable." *Price v. Vincent*, 538 U.S. 634, 643 (2003); *Early v. Packer*, 537
 13 U.S. at 11.

14 Here, five of Petitioner's six habeas claims are ones he litigated on direct appeal and which the
 15 state court of appeal rejected by written opinion and the state supreme court rejected by one-line
 16 denial of Petitioner's petition for review of the court of appeal decision. See Exhs. C, F, G, H, L,
 17 N, O, P. When the California Supreme Court denies such petitions without comment, the federal
 18 habeas court must "look through" the unexplained California Supreme Court decision to the last-
 19 reasoned decision on the issue, as the basis for the state court's judgment. This is because one-line
 20 or "post-card" denials are considered decisions on the merits, *Hunter v. Aispuro*, 982 F.2d 344, 348
 21 (9th Cir. 1992), and, in *Ylst v. Nunnemaker*, 501 U.S. 797, 803 (1991), the United States Supreme
 22 Court stated that one must presume that a state court, by a silent denial, does not intend to change
 23 the last-reasoned decision rejecting a claim. In other words, it is permissible to "look through" the
 24 silent denial to the last-reasoned judgment, and give both AEDPA deference. *Shackelford v.*
 25 *Hubbard*, 234 F.3d 1072, 1079 n.2 (9th Cir. 2000). Usually, as here, the "look through" in the
 26 petition for review context is to the written ruling of the intermediate appellate court. *Id.*

27 Petitioner's remaining claim (Claim Five) is one he presented to the California Supreme Court.
 28

1 by way of a petition for writ of habeas corpus only. The state high court rejected the claim on
 2 procedural grounds. Exh. K (citing *In re Dixon*, 41 Cal. 2d 756; *In re Swain*, 34 Cal. 2d at 304;
 3 *People v. Duvall*, 9 Cal. 4th at 474).¹⁴ Here the State is not relying on *Swain*, *Duvall*, or *Dixon* and
 4 invoking a procedural default (nor will this Court have to conduct "an independent review of the
 5 record" to determine whether the state courts' rejection of the claim resulted in a decision that was
 6 contrary to or an unreasonable application of clearly established High Court authority, or an
 7 unreasonable determination of fact, *Hines v. Thompson*, 336 F.3d 848, 853 (9th Cir. 2003); *Greene*
 8 *v. Lambert*, 288 F.3d 1081, 1088 (9th Cir. 2002)), because Claim Five fails to present the necessary
 9 federal question.

10 **ARGUMENT**

11 **I.**

12 **PETITIONER'S ATTACK ON THE TRIAL COURT'S DENIAL OF HIS
 13 SUPPRESSION MOTION IS BARRED BY *STONE v. POWELL***

14 On direct appeal in the intermediate court of appeal Petitioner argued that his trial court had
 15 erroneously denied his suppression motion. Specifically, Petitioner argued that the police had no
 16 basis upon which to stop the van he and Rhone were in, and that everything that occurred thereafter,
 17 including the searches of him and the van and the seizure of evidence therefrom, comprised the fruit

18
 19 1. *Swain* and *Duvall* stand for the proposition that Petitioner failed to allege with
 20 particularly the facts on which he would have habeas relief granted. The California Supreme Court
 21 does "require of a convicted defendant that he allege with particularity the facts upon which he
 22 would have a final judgment overturned." *In re Swain*, 34 Cal. 2d at 304. The Ninth Circuit has held
 23 that a California Supreme Court habeas denial on the foregoing *Swain* ground leaves the claim or
 24 claims unexhausted, *Harris v. Superior Court*, 500 F.2d 1124, 1128 (9th Cir. 1974) (en banc);
McQuown v. McCartney, 795 F.2d 807, 819 (9th Cir. 1986), unless the district court examines the
 25 claim as presented to the California Supreme Court and determines the applicant presented it with
 26 as much particularity as possible, *Kim v. Villalobos*, 799 F.2d 1317, 1320-21 (9th Cir. 1986). This
 27 Court need not engage in such an inquiry because the State is conceding that Claim Five is
 28 exhausted. The California Supreme Court denied the claim as presented in Petitioner's September
 2006 state habeas application on *Dixon* grounds (habeas corpus does not lie for claims that could
 have been raised on direct appeal) as well as on *Swain* and *Duvall* grounds. Exh. K. The *Dixon* bar
 renders the claim exhausted. The exhaustion doctrine is satisfied if it is clear, as here, that a claim
 can no longer be presented to the state high court because it is procedurally defaulted under state law.
Coleman v. Thompson, 501 U.S. 722, 735 n.1 (1991).

1 of that poisonous (detention) tree. Exh. C at 19-22, 28-29; *see Wong Sun v. United States*, 371 U.S.
 2 471, 484-85 (1963). Petitioner also contended that even if the police lawfully stopped the vehicle,
 3 he did not consent to a search of his person, and even if he did, he consented to only a *frisk* of his
 4 person for weapons, and therefore, Officer Gilman's seizure of the stolen receipts and money from
 5 his back pocket exceeded the scope of the consent given and should have been suppressed. Exh. C
 6 at 22-23, 28-29. Finally, Petitioner contended that Gilman's "discovery of the safe and the papers
 7 was the product of an unlawful search" of the van and thus that evidence should have been
 8 suppressed as well. Exh. C at 24-29.

9 The intermediate court of appeal rejected the contentions, Exh. F at 4-5, and the California
 10 Supreme Court denied Petitioner's petition seeking review of the court of appeal decision, Exhs. G,
 11 H. In this Court, Petitioner now alleges, "The Suppression Motion Should Have Been Granted By
 12 The Trial Court." Pet. at 6.

13 This contention is barred. In *Stone v. Powell*, 428 U.S. 465, 481-82 (1976), the High Court
 14 held, "where the State has provided an opportunity for full and fair litigation of a Fourth Amendment
 15 claim, the Constitution does not require that a state prisoner be granted federal habeas corpus relief
 16 on the ground that the evidence obtained in an unconstitutional search and seizure was introduced
 17 at his trial." Here, California provided Petitioner the opportunity to litigate his Fourth Amendment
 18 claim. He brought a written motion to suppress in the trial court, Exh. A-1 at 43-52, and the trial
 19 court held a hearing on the motion. *See* Exh. B-1 at 5-33. At the conclusion of the hearing the trial
 20 court gave the parties opportunity for further briefing, Exh. B-1 at 33, and eventually the court
 21 denied the suppression motion, Exh. A at 101; Exh. B-2 at 3-4. And, as noted above, not only did
 22 the court of appeal uphold the trial court's denial of Petitioner's motion to suppress, Exh. F at 4-5,
 23 but the California Supreme Court rejected Petitioner's invitation that it review the court of appeal
 24 decision, Exh. G at 12-16; Exh. H. Accordingly, because Petitioner has been provided an
 25 opportunity for full and fair litigation of his Fourth Amendment claim, this claim is barred on federal
 26 habeas review. *Stone v. Powell*, 428 U.S. at 481-82.

27

28

II.

THE CALIFORNIA COURT OF APPEAL DID NOT RULE CONTRARY TO OR UNREASONABLY APPLY ANY UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT PRECEDENT IN REJECTING PETITIONER'S CLAIM THAT THE TRIAL COURT ERRED IN DENYING HIS MOTION FOR SUBSTITUTE COUNSEL; NOR DID THE STATE APPELLATE COURT UNREASONABLY DETERMINE ANY FACTS

Petitioner contends second that his trial court "prejudicially erred" in denying his motion for substitute counsel under *People v. Marsden*, 2 Cal. 3d 118, "thus forcing" him "to represent himself." Pet. at 6. Petitioner's Claim Two garners him no relief.

While a defendant doubtless has a right to have counsel appointed at every critical stage of the proceedings, *Gideon v. Wainwright*, 372 U.S. 335 (1963), the right does not include having a particular attorney appointed, *Morris v. Slappy*, 461 U.S. 1 (1983). In California, when a criminal defendant like Petitioner makes a *Marsden* motion seeking discharge of appointed counsel and substitution of another attorney, he must establish: (1) that his counsel is not providing adequate representation; or (2) that he and his counsel "have become embroiled in such an irreconcilable conflict that ineffective representation is likely to result." *People v. Mayfield*, 14 Cal. 4th 668, 795 (1997) (quoting *People v. Crandell*, 46 Cal. 3d 833, 854 (1988)). In ruling on such a motion, the trial court should not rely solely on courtroom observations, but must consider any "specific examples of counsel's inadequate representation that the defendant wishes to enumerate." *People v. Horton*, 11 Cal. 4th 1068, 1102 (1995) (quoting *People v. Webster*, 54 Cal. 3d 411, 435 (1991); *People v. Marsden*, 2 Cal. 3d at 124).

After considering any specific complaints raised by the defendant, the decision on whether to grant substitution is a matter of judicial discretion. "Denial of the motion is not an abuse of discretion unless the defendant has shown that a failure to replace the appointed attorney would 'substantially impair' the defendant's right to assistance of counsel." *People v. Horton*, 11 Cal. 4th at 1102 (quoting *People v. Webster*, 54 Cal. 3d at 435). In other words, if the defendant fails to make a "substantial showing" that he or she is likely to receive constitutionally inadequate representation unless substitution occurs, it is not an abuse of trial court discretion to deny the *Marsden* motion.

1 *People v. Crandell*, 46 Cal. 3d at 859.

2 "To compel a criminal defendant to undergo a trial with the assistance of an attorney with
 3 whom he has become embroiled in an irreconcilable conflict is to deprive the defendant of his Sixth
 4 Amendment right to counsel." *Brown v. Terhune*, 158 F. Supp. 2d 1050, 1079 (N.D. Cal. 2001).
 5 Indeed the Ninth Circuit has held that *Marsden* issues are federal questions: *Schell v. Witek*, 218
 6 F.3d 1017, 1021 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc). "When reviewing a state court's denial of a motion to
 7 substitute counsel, the habeas court considers whether the trial court's denial of the motion 'actually
 8 violated [petitioner's] constitutional rights in that the conflict between [petitioner] and his attorney
 9 had become so great that it resulted in a total lack of communication or other significant impediment
 10 that resulted in turn in an attorney-client relationship that fell short of that required by the Sixth
 11 Amendment.'" *Brown v. Terhune*, 158 F. Supp. 2d at 1079 (quoting *Schell v. Witek*, 218 F.3d at
 12 1026).

13 Here, a "look through" the state supreme court's silent rejection of Petitioner's *Marsden* claim,
 14 see Exh. G at 4-6, Exh. H, to the state court of appeal's written rejection of it, Exh. F at 6-7;
 15 *Shackleford v. Hubbard*, 234 F.3d at 1079 n.2, shows a decision that is neither contrary to nor an
 16 unreasonable application of clearly established United States Supreme Court precedent. Nor did the
 17 state courts unreasonably determine any facts. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(1)(2).

18 Defendant contends his *Marsden* motion should have been granted because the
 19 attorney-client relationship had irretrievably broken down. Defendant explained to the
 20 court that he felt his attorney was not interested in trying the case, and believed he was
 21 guilty. His co-defendant Rhone had sent him a letter and video exonerating him from
 22 responsibility for the burglary. Defendant believed his attorney had impaired his defense
 23 by showing the letter to Rhone's attorney.

24 Counsel explained that she had acted to deter Rhone from taking the stand against
 25 defendant. She had told defendant the case was "very difficult" and the evidence against
 26 him was "overwhelming." Yet, defendant would not talk about the facts or his defense,
 27 instead criticizing her representation. Counsel also explained why she had not filed
 28 certain motions defendant requested. She described defendant as "totally unapproachable
 about any disposition in the case or about any of the facts in the case or how the case
 should run." Counsel also told defendant he should consider representing himself, and
 informed the court that defendant had "displayed a total inability to cooperate with
 counsel."

26 The court denied defendant's *Marsden* motion because it had not been shown that
 27 counsel was providing inadequate representation or that there was "such an irreconcilable
 28 conflict that ineffective representation [was] likely to result." (*People v. Mayfield* (1997)

1 14 Cal.4th 668, 795.) The court explained that defendant's "disagreement [with counsel]
 2 as to tactics" was "not enough for me to grant your motion." Defendant has not
 3 established an abuse of discretion. (See *People v. Crandell* (1988) 46 Cal.3d 833, 859-
 4 861.) Disagreement on tactical issues does not necessarily compel the appointment of a
 5 new attorney, nor does a defendant have a right to an attorney who will conduct the
 6 defense in accordance with his wishes. (*People v. Lucky* (1988) 45 Cal.3d 259, 281-282.)
 7 ""If a defendant's claimed lack of trust in, or inability to get along with, an appointed
 8 attorney were sufficient to compel appointment of substitute counsel, defendants
 9 effectively would have a veto power over any appointment and by a process of elimination
 10 could obtain appointment of their preferred attorneys, which is certainly not the law."
 11 [Citation.]" (*People v. Memro* (1995) 11 Cal.4th 786, 857.)

12 Exh. F at 6-7.

13 Where the record supports a state court decision that counsel is providing effective assistance
 14 and that defendant and counsel are not engaged in such an irreconcilable conflict that effective
 15 representation would be unlikely, the state court has not ruled contrary to or unreasonably applied
 16 clearly established High Court precedent. *Brown v. Terhune*, 158 F. Supp. 2d at 1079. Here, the
 17 record supports the appellate court's affirmance of the trial court's *Marsden* denial. While
 18 Petitioner's entire argument in his Court appears to be that he "presented sufficient reasons" at trial
 19 in support of the motion, Pet. at 6, Pet., Exh. A-2, he forgets two things. One, counsel had
 20 reasonable responses to Petitioner's reasons. And two, while Petitioner takes what he said at the
 21 *Marsden* hearing trial as Gospel, the trial judge and reviewing courts were not required to.

22 For example, in addition to the way counsel Silver handled the letter from Rhone, Petitioner
 23 expressed displeasure over counsel's attitude, claiming that she became defensive whenever he asked
 24 her questions, and, as he put it, "she, like, sends me off to some—in another way so I won't pay
 25 attention to what I'm really supposed to be looking at, okay?" Exh. B-3 at 3-4. Petitioner claimed
 26 that counsel believed him guilty, and represented him accordingly. Exh. B-3 at 4. The reason he had
 27 showed counsel Silver the letter from Rhone, Petitioner continued, was to try to convince her to
 28 believe him when he said he was innocent. Exh. B-3 at 8.

29 Petitioner next alleged to the court that counsel had told him she would "file no motions" for
 30 him and "do nothing" for him. Exh. B-3 at 11. Petitioner felt counsel should file a motion pursuant
 31 to *Pitchess v. Superior Court*, 11 Cal. 3d 531 (1974), regarding one of the police officers in this case
 32 because that officer had stated that he found receipts in the van and money in Petitioner's pocket,

1 but in his police report had written "that he found the receipts and the money all together." Exh. B-3
 2 at 12-13. (*Pitchess* motions are motions seeking the names and addresses of persons who have filed
 3 official complaints against police officers for acts of official misconduct amounting to moral
 4 turpitude, including, but not limited to, planting evidence and falsifying police reports).

5 Petitioner next explained that he felt counsel should file a discovery motion to hasten defense
 6 possession of certain (unspecified) things, and that she should have filed a "*Brady*" motion "to
 7 preserve evidence," because the prosecution was not going to present as evidence the safe itself (or
 8 the checks and cash), but was going to present photographs of those things instead. Exh. B-3 at 13-
 9 16, 18. Petitioner explained further: "I feel they should have preserved that safe, okay? The officers
 10 say it was moved around and touched. It should have been fingerprinted. Let me do some
 11 fingerprints, okay? If—if my co-defendant say that, 'Well, I see him pick up the safe,' then let me
 12 see if they can find my prints on it." Exh. B-3 at 16. Petitioner claimed counsel had told him the
 13 police had fingerprinted the safe, and the court thus suggested that "maybe they" found some and
 14 "maybe they didn't." Exh. B-3 at 19. Petitioner replied, "They won't even tell me nothing like that."
 15 *Id.* "I feel I should know that, okay? I should be able to know that, okay? That goes along with my
 16 defense, okay? Now I feel she should tell me that, okay? I don't want to be dwelling in that area,
 17 okay? All I am saying is, ask questions. Ask a question, you're going to answer, okay? And she's
 18 not doing that." *Id.* In short, Petitioner accused Silver of "hiding things" from him. Exh. B-3 at 13.

19 Petitioner completed his opening remarks by stating that he had no trust left in counsel because
 20 she had proved herself untrustworthy. Exh. B-3 at 19-20. He claimed she was "sending [him] to
 21 prison," and he complained about her telling him "we don't have no defense." Exh. B-3 at 20.
 22 Petitioner said he would represent himself rather than proceed to trial with counsel Silver. *Id.*

23 Counsel Silver explained that she didn't file a *Pitchess* motion against the police officer who
 24 had made a statement in his police report about the location of Dan's Auto receipts and cash which
 25 was inconsistent with previous testimony because, as she explained it, "I do not feel that's—that's
 26 grounds for running a *Pitchess* motion. I have no record of this officer being dishonest. I have no
 27 other occasions from the report he was dishonest. I have nothing, no excessive force used, nothing

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN
 SUPPORT OF THE ANSWER TO THE ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

Williams v. Sisto
 C 07-05342 CW (PR)

1 for me to run that motion." Exh. B-3 at 23.

2 Lastly counsel explained at length:

3 As to a *Hitch* or a *Trombetta* motion, or a failure to preserve evidence, I explained
4 to [Petitioner] in order for me to run that motion, I have to show that basically that
evidence was exculpatory in nature and that they knew that at the time they destroyed it.
And there's none of that to be found in any of the things he's talking about.

5 I have asked the questions at prelim and at the suppression motion regarding whether
6 fingerprints were taken. They—they have indicated they processed the scene for
fingerprints, and that the only prints that were available to be lifted were prints that were
7 consistent with gloves, prints made by gloves consistent with the gloves that were found
in the van. He's been there for that testimony.

8 The fact they returned the safe to the owner and they returned the money to the owner
9 after—after first of all, the money, they said they didn't print for to check for prints. I
explained to [Petitioner], first of all, to me, that's not exculpatory evidence. I don't see,
on the face of it, it's exculpatory in nature. And secondly, that they, knowing it was,
10 destroyed it. And so I would never even meet the initial burden I would have to in filing
11 that motion.

12 He's been told that on seven occasions, including at the last *Marsden* motion. We've
13 gone over those two motions and the reasons why I did not file them.

14 [Petitioner] is correct in that I've told him this case is a very difficult case and the
evidence against him is overwhelming, and that he needs to cooperate and help me to find
15 out how I can prove his version of the case. And instead, what he does is he—and I've had
my investigator there at least three of the times I've met with [Petitioner] so he just gets
onto this track of I'm not doing my job, I'm not filing the right motions, instead of talking
16 about the facts of this case and his defense.

17 Yesterday was an example of where I was trying to talk to him about the case for trial
18 and *in limine* motions I would be filing. And instead, he couldn't stop talking about the
fact I had shared with co-counsel the letters that he had given to me, that were written by
19 the co-defendant. I do not believe these are privileged communications. These are not his
communications to me. These are letters written inside the jail by one defendant to
another. And they're not his writings; they're hers. And it was a tactical decision to share
20 that with co-counsel in an effort to help him in his case.

21 I find [Petitioner] had been totally unapproachable about any disposition in the case
or about any of the facts in the case or how the case should run. I do think—and I've
22 mentioned this to him in the past since he has a certain viewpoint of how things are run,
and he seems quite capable at times of handling—he should consider going *proper*. He
23 insisted he is not going to do that; rather, he's going to continue to run *Marsden* motions
and find a counsel of his choice. I feel [Petitioner] has displayed a total inability to
24 cooperate with counsel at this point.

25 Exh. B-3 at 23-25.

26 Petitioner then told the court that he wanted to dispute "a lot" of what counsel had to say,
27 including that he was bringing *Marsden* motions simply to obtain the counsel of his choice. Exh.
28

1 B-3 at 26. Petitioner continued to express his anger over counsel showing the letter at issue to
 2 Rhone's attorney ("that was my letter"), and claimed Silver had never discussed the motion matters
 3 with him. Exh. B-3 at 26-28, 31-32. Petitioner said all he had discussed with counsel (and all she
 4 wanted to discuss in light of her belief in his guilt) was a possible plea. Exh. B-3 at 29. Petitioner
 5 claimed that counsel displayed "attitude" with him and refused to talk to him whenever he asked her
 6 questions, and that she had even falsely accused him of uttering profanities at her. Exh. B-3 at 28-
 7 29. Petitioner then acknowledged that he at last understood why counsel didn't file the *Pitchess* and
 8 *Brady* motions he wanted, but he still maintained that she did not properly conduct discovery and
 9 if she had "we probably would have figured out what motions to file." Exh. B-3 at 30-31. Petitioner
 10 felt counsel should have spent more time sharing with him the discovery she did have rather than
 11 conducting an investigation into him. Exh. B-3 at 31. "I'll just represent myself," Petitioner
 12 concluded. Exh. B-4 at 32.²⁴

13 The trial court ruled as follows:

14 All right. The matter's submitted, then.

15 The defendant is . . . entitled to adequate representation, and he is entitled to have his
 16 attorney discharged if it's clearly shown the attorney appointed is not providing adequate
 17 representation or that there's such an irreconcilable conflict that ineffective representation
 18 is likely. I don't see either of those situations has been proven here.

19 . . . Quite frankly, I don't see how this letter has much of anything to do with it. It
 20 doesn't sound like it's privileged. It may have upset you that it was passed on, but it
 21 sounds like Ms. Silver was passing it on actually to benefit you in some respect. But you
 22 don't see it that way, and so you do have a disagreement as to tactics. You have a
 23 disagreement as to her representation, but it's—but it's not enough for me to grant your
 24 motion.

25 So your motion is denied at this point.

26 Exh. B-4 at 32-34.

27 The record clearly supports the ruling of the trial court and court of appeal. First, defense
 28 counsel Silver gave manifestly reasonable explanations for why she handled the letter in the manner

27 2. The trial court also had before it Petitioner's written complaints about counsel Silver, Exh.
 28 A at 104-11, which included all that he articulated at the hearing.

1 she did, and why she had not filed the *Pitchess*, *Trombetta* and *Brady* motions Petitioner desired.
 2 Exh. B-3 at 21-25. The record shows that the crux of Petitioner's complaints was how counsel was
 3 proceeding strategically, but a defendant has no constitutional right to an attorney who has a shared
 4 belief in strategy. *United States v. Taylor*, 128 F.3d 1105, 1108 (7th Cir. 1997), or with whom he
 5 can share a meaningful relationship, *LaGrand v. Stewart*, 133 F.3d 1253, 1276 (9th Cir. 1998). That
 6 Petitioner became upset to the point he felt he could no longer trust counsel shows irrationality on
 7 his part, not an irreconcilable breakdown of the attorney-client relationship. It is clear that attorney
 8 Silver did not approve of Petitioner's behavior towards her (refusing to listen or cooperate), but she
 9 didn't say she wouldn't or couldn't represent him to the best of her ability. These differences do not
 10 demonstrate irreconcilable conflicts. There was simply no evidence that counsel was unable to
 11 defend Petitioner or that the objectives of representation could not be met.

12 Petitioner's Claim Two is meritless. The California Court of Appeal did not rule contrary to
 13 or unreasonably apply any clearly established United States Supreme Court precedent in rejecting
 14 Petitioner's claim that the trial court erred in denying his motion for substitute counsel. Nor did the
 15 state court unreasonably determine any facts. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(1)(2); *Williams v. Taylor*, 529
 16 U.S. at 410-13.

17 III.

18 THE CALIFORNIA COURT OF APPEAL DID NOT RULE CONTRARY
 19 TO OR UNREASONABLY APPLY ANY UNITED STATES SUPREME
 20 COURT PRECEDENT IN REJECTING PETITIONER'S CLAIM THAT
 21 THE TRIAL COURT PREJUDICIALLY ERRED IN INSTRUCTING
 22 THE JURY WITH CALJIC NO. 2.62; NOR DID THE STATE
 23 APPELLATE COURT UNREASONABLY DETERMINE ANY FACTS

24 Petitioner contends third that the trial court prejudicially erred by instructing the jury regarding
 25 his failure to explain or deny the evidence against him. Pet. at 6. Petitioner is referencing CALJIC
 26 No. 2.62, which the trial court instructed the jury on, without objection, as follows:

27 In this case, defendant testified as to certain matters. If you find that the defendant
 28 failed to explain or deny any evidence against him introduced by the prosecution which
 he can reasonably be expected to deny or explain because of facts within his knowledge,
 you may take that failure into consideration as tending to indicate the truth of this evidence
 and as indicating that among the inferences that may reasonably be drawn therefrom, those
 unfavorable to the defendant are the more probable.

1 The failure of a defendant to deny or explain evidence against him does not, by itself,
 2 warrant an inference of guilt. Nor does it relieve the prosecution of its burden of proving
 3 every essential element of the crime and the guilt of the defendant beyond a reasonable
 4 doubt.

5 If a defendant does not have the knowledge that he would need to deny or explain
 6 evidence against him, it would be unreasonable to draw an inference unfavorable to him
 7 because of his failure to deny or explain this evidence.

8 Exh. B-5 at 492-93; Exh. A at 328.

9 Petitioner contends that this instruction "was not justified in this case," and that it "adversely
 10 impacted" his due process rights to put on a defense. Pet., Exh. A-3. This is the identical argument
 11 Petitioner made in the court of appeal and state supreme court, Exh. C at 44; Exh G at 6-10, which
 12 both courts rejected, the former as follows:

13 CALJIC No. 2.62 "informs the jury that they may draw inferences unfavorable to the
 14 defendant from his failure to explain or deny evidence presented in the prosecution's case.
 15 [Citation.]" (*People v. Mask* (1986) 188 Cal.App.3d 450, 454.) Defendant contends the
 16 court erred in giving the instruction "without first discussing with the defendant and the
 17 prosecutor whether any aspect of defendant's testimony merited the giving of the
 18 instruction, and giving the defendant the opportunity to explain any matter that the
 19 prosecution would argue constituted a failure to explain or deny." He cites no authority
 20 requiring such a procedure, however. Defendant maintains that "the obvious question,
 21 given his testimony, was, did [Petitioner] see the safe before his arrest, and if he did not,
 22 why not?" The prosecutor was not required to ask defendant this question on cross-
 23 examination, however, nor did she err in arguing defendant's failure to explain this point.
People v. Saddler (1979) 24 Cal.3d 671, 678-681 makes clear that, when justified by the
 24 evidence, CALJIC No. 2.62 does not violate a defendant's privilege against self-
 25 incrimination, deny him the presumption of innocence, or violate due process. *Mask*,
supra, 188 Cal.App.3d at p. 455, has held that the instruction is also proper when
 26 defendant gives a "bizarre or implausible" explanation for his activities. Defendant now
 27 claims that "had [he] been given a chance to explain, surely an explanation was readily at
 28 hand. [Defendant] could easily have explained that he noticed the object, but did not
 know what it was, and his intent was to leave the scene first, and ask questions later."
 Nothing prevented defendant from giving such an explanation and the time for such
 explanations has passed. In any event, defendant has not shown a different result would
 have been reasonably probable absent the alleged error. (See [*People v. Roehler*]
 [(1985)] 167 Cal.App.3d [353,] 393.)

29 Exh. F at 7-8 (footnotes omitted).

30 Petitioner has wholly failed to cite the United States Supreme Court case that the state court
 31 ruled contrary to or unreasonably applied. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(1); *Carey v. Musladin*, 549 U.S. ___,
 32 127 S. Ct. 649, 653-54 (2006) (denying habeas relief in the absence of clearly established United
 33 States Supreme Court precedent). If Petitioner is relying on *Estelle v. McGuire*, 502 U.S. 62, 72
 34

1 (1991), given its broad holding that an erroneous jury instruction can rise to the level of
 2 constitutional error if it "so infected the entire trial that the resulting conviction violates due process"
 3 (quoting *Cupp v. Naughten*, 414 U.S. 141, 147 (1973)), his reliance is misplaced as CALJIC No.
 4 2.62 is not erroneous. In fact, the United States Supreme Court has essentially approved of it. An
 5 accused who takes the stand "may not stop short in his testimony by omitting and failing to explain
 6 incriminating circumstances and events already in evidence, in which he participated and concerning
 7 which he is fully informed, without subjecting his silence to the inferences to be naturally drawn
 8 from it." *Caminetti v. United States*, 242 U.S. 470, 494 (1917) (approving use of jury instruction that
 9 allowed jury to consider testifying defendant's failure to explain or deny acts of an incriminating
 10 nature introduced in prosecution's case).^{3/}

11 Petitioner's Claim Three is meritless. The California Court of Appeal did not rule contrary to
 12 or unreasonably apply any clearly established United States Supreme Court precedent in rejecting
 13 Petitioner's claim that the trial court prejudicially erred in instructing the jury with CALJIC No. 2.62.
 14 Nor did the state court unreasonably determine any facts. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(1)(2); *Williams v.*
 15 *Taylor*, 529 U.S. at 410-13.

16 IV.

17 **PETITIONER'S CLAIM OF EVIDENTIARY ERROR IS
 18 PROCEDURALLY DEFAULTED**

19 Petitioner ultimately represented himself at trial. On two different occasions during his
 20 narrative direct examination, the trial court sustained hearsay objections by the prosecutor. Exh. B-5
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22 3. The pertinent portion of the instruction in *Caminetti* read as follows: "A defendant is not
 23 required under the law to take the witness-stand. He cannot be compelled to testify at all, and if he
 24 fails to do so no inference unfavorable to him may be drawn from that fact, nor is the prosecution
 25 permitted in that case to comment unfavorably upon the defendant's silence; but where a defendant
 26 elects to go upon the witness stand and testify, he then subjects himself to the same rule as that
 27 applying to any other witness, and if he has failed to deny or explain acts of an incriminating nature
 28 that the evidence of the prosecution tends to establish against him, such failure may not only be
 commented upon, but may be considered by the jury with all the other circumstances in reaching
 their conclusion as to his guilt or innocence; since it is a legitimate inference that, could he have
 truthfully denied or explained the incriminating evidence against him, he would have done so."

1 at 364-66. Moments later the trial court reminded Petitioner, "you cannot say what other people
 2 said." Exh. B-5 at 367. Later, during Petitioner's examination of his investigator, the trial court
 3 sustained another hearsay objection. Exh. B-5 at 406. Petitioner contends that the trial court denied
 4 him a fair trial and due process of law "by erroneously making and sustaining hearsay objections"
 5 to his testimony. Pet. at 6-2; Pet., Exh. A-4. This claim is procedurally barred.

6 To explicate, the state court of appeal rejected Petitioner's current claim as follows:

7 While representing himself and testifying on his own behalf in a narrative format,
 8 defendant tried to relate what Rhone said when she asked him to drive her to Santa Rosa,
 9 where the burglary occurred. Defendant testified Rhone had paged him, and asked him
 10 to take her to Santa Rosa using her friend Harris's van. When defendant expressed
 11 reluctance, Rhone reportedly persisted, saying: "Terry, I know somebody in Santa Rosa.
 12 Terry, just come on. Take me to Santa Rosa, Terry. It's going to be all good, okay?" The
 13 court sustained the prosecutor's hearsay objection, and struck the testimony. The court
 14 explained to defendant that "you cannot give testimony about what somebody else said
 15 outside the courtroom." During the subsequent testimony of his investigator, defendant
 16 asked him what the owner of Dan's Auto had told him about the burglary. The court again
 17 sustained the prosecutor's hearsay objection.

18 On appeal, defendant contends Rhone's statements were not offered for their truth,
 19 but to show his innocent state of mind. He contends he was entitled to impeach the owner
 20 of Dan's Auto with any inconsistent statements he had made to the investigator. These
 21 theories were not presented to the trial court, and were, therefore, waived. Although
 22 defendant candidly admits "we are not in a position to state exactly what facts would have
 23 been shown by the [alleged] improperly excluded testimony," he contends the rulings are
 24 nevertheless reviewable, because an offer of proof would have been futile, and the
 25 evidence was clearly admissible. The record supports no such conclusions.

16 Exh. F at 7.

17 In light of the above, Petitioner's claim that the trial court deprived him of due process and a
 18 fair trial "by making and sustaining hearsay objections" is procedurally defaulted. A federal habeas
 19 court cannot review a claimed denial of a federal constitutional right if the petitioner has failed to
 20 present the claim to the state court because of a procedural default in that court. *Coleman v.*
 21 *Thompson*, 501 U.S. at 729; *Wainwright v. Sykes*, 433 U.S. 72, 81, 87 (1977); *Valerio v. Crawford*,
 22 306 F.3d 742, 773-74 (9th Cir. 2002) (en banc).

23 In other words, a default in state court under an independent and adequate state procedural rule
 24 operates as a bar to the review of the merits of the constitutional claim in federal court. *Wells v.*
 25 *Maass*, 28 F.3d 1005, 1008 (9th Cir. 1994). A state procedural bar is *independent* of federal law
 26

1 when the state-law basis for it is not interwoven with federal law. *Michigan v. Long*, 463 U.S. 1032,
 2 1040-41 (1983).^{4/}

3 Regarding the "adequacy" prong of a state procedural rule, "it must be regularly followed by
 4 the state courts" in order to meet the adequacy requirement. *Valerio v. Crawford*, 306 F.3d at 773-
 5 74; *accord, Johnson v. Mississippi*, 486 U.S. 578, 587 (1988) ("a state procedural ground is not
 6 'adequate' unless the procedural rule is 'strictly or regularly followed'"); *see also Poland v. Stewart*,
 7 169 F.3d 573, 577 (9th Cir. 1998) ("A state procedural rule constitutes an adequate bar to federal
 8 court review if it was 'firmly established and regularly followed' at the time it was applied by the
 9 state court"). The rule must also be one that the state court actually relied on in the particular case
 10 in question. *Valerio v. Crawford*, 306 F.3d at 773-74.

11 It is equally well established that "any prisoner bringing a constitutional claim to the federal
 12 courthouse after a state procedural default must demonstrate cause and actual prejudice before
 13 obtaining relief." *Engle v. Isaac*, 456 U.S. 107, 129 (1982). Accordingly, per the High Court, absent
 14 a showing of cause and prejudice a petitioner may only overcome the procedural default "in an
 15 extraordinary case, where a constitutional violation has probably resulted in the conviction of one
 16 who is actually innocent . . ." *Murray v. Carrier*, 477 U.S. 478, 496 (1986).

17 Procedural default is a preliminary issue that the federal habeas court must consider before it
 18 examines the merits of the claims. *See Lambrix v. Singletary*, 520 U.S. 518, 524 (1997). Here, the
 19 state appellate court obviously invoked Cal. Evidence Code § 354, which reads as follows:

20 A verdict or finding shall not be set aside, nor shall the judgment or decision based
 21 thereon be reversed, by reason of the erroneous exclusion of evidence unless the court
 which passes upon the effect of the error or errors is of the opinion that:

22 (a) The substance, purpose, and relevance of the excluded evidence was made known
 23 to the court by the questions asked, an offer of proof, or by any other means;

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 25 4. "Once the state has adequately pled the existence of an independent and adequate state
 26 procedural ground as an affirmative defense, the burden to place that defense in issue shifts to the
 27 petitioner. The petitioner may satisfy this burden by asserting specific factual allegations that
 demonstrate the inadequacy of the state procedure, including citation to authority demonstrating
 inconsistent application of the rule. Once having done so, however, the ultimate burden is the
 28 state's." *Bennett v. Mueller*, 322 F.3d 573, 586 (9th Cir. 2003).

1 (b) The rulings of the court made compliance with subdivision (a) futile; or

2 (c) The evidence was sought by questions asked during cross-examination or recross-
examination.

4 California's Evidence Code § 354 is *an adequate and independent state procedural rule under*
5 *Wainwright v. Sykes*, 433 U.S. at 87-88. *Rogan v. Henry*, No. C 97-4460 BZ (PR), 1999 U.S. Dist.
6 LEXIS 8579 **5-9 (N.D. Cal. June 4, 1999).^{5/}

7 Petitioner does not even acknowledge his default, *see* Pet. at 6; Pet., Exh. A-4, much less make
8 a showing of cause-and-prejudice to excuse the default.

9 Petitioner's Claim Four is procedurally defaulted.

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22 5. Cal. Evidence Code § 354 is the flip side of California's contemporaneous objection
23 default, which is codified at Cal. Evidence Code § 353. The contemporaneous objection rule is
24 another example of an adequate and independent state procedural rule. *See Paulino v. Castro*, 371
25 F.3d 1083, 1093 (9th Cir. 2004) (failure to object to jury instructions); *Davis v. Woodford*, 384 F.3d
26 628, 653-54 (9th Cir. 2004) (failure to object on constitutional grounds where only evidentiary
27 objection raised at trial); *Jackson v. Giurbino*, 364 F.3d 1002, 1006-07 (9th Cir. 2004) (failure to
28 object to *Doyle* error in closing argument); *Bonin v. Calderon*, 59 F.3d 815, 842-43 (9th Cir. 1995)
(failure to object to testimony on government misconduct grounds); *Hines v. Enomoto*, 658 F.2d 667,
673 (9th Cir. 1981) (failure to object to the trial court's mistaken denial of additional peremptory
challenges).

1 V.
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**PETITIONER'S "SPEEDY TRIAL" ALLEGATION FAILS TO RAISE
 A FEDERAL QUESTION**

5 Petitioner's Claim Five reads as follows:
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8 The Ruling On Petitioner's Motion To Dismiss Was Beyond Reasoning And Was
 9 Therefore An Abuse Of Discretion In Excess Of Trial Court Jurisdiction. The Trial Court
 10 Specifically rejected The Reasoning Of Higher Authority, Ruling That The California Pen.
 11 Code 1370 Requires The Trial Court To Reset The Trial Date 69 Days After Reinstating
 12 Criminal Proceeding, Which Denied Petitioner's Due Process And Speedy Trial Rights.

13 Pet. at 6-2.

14 Federal habeas corpus is available only on behalf of a person in custody in violation of the
 15 Constitution or laws or treatises of the United States. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a); *Estelle v. McGuire*, 502
 16 U.S. at 68. A threshold question for this Court, then, with respect to every claim raised in a habeas
 17 corpus petition, is whether a federal question is presented. Federal habeas corpus is unavailable to
 18 retry state issues. *Milton v. Wainwright*, 407 U.S. 371, 377 (1972). We will now demonstrate that
 19 Petitioner has failed to raise the requisite federal issue in his Claim Five.

20 California Penal Code § 1382(a)(2) provides that a trial court shall, unless good cause to the
 21 contrary is shown, dismiss a criminal felony prosecution when the defendant is not brought to trial
 22 within 60 days of the defendant's arraignment on an indictment or information.

23 Here, the State filed its information against Petitioner on March 13, 2003, and he was arraigned
 24 on it later that day, pleading not guilty, and not waiving his rights to a speedy trial. Exh. A-1 at 7-12.
 25 The trial court therefore gave Petitioner a trial date of April 28, 2003, forty-six (46) days after March
 26 13. Exh. A-1 at 12.

27 On April 25, 2003, trial was reset for April 29, and on the 29th, reset again for the 30th. Exh.
 28 A-1 at 102-103. On April 30, 2003, however, Petitioner made his motion for substitute counsel.
 29 Exh. A-1 at 104-11; Exh. B-3. The trial court denied the motion, and at that point defense counsel,
 30 under Cal. Penal Code § 1368, raised a doubt as to Petitioner's competency to stand trial. Exh. B-4
 31 at 4-5. The trial court found counsel's showing sufficient, and suspended the criminal proceedings
 32 under § 1368 so that the issue of Petitioner's competency could be determined. Exh. B-4 at 5-7.

1 The appointed mental health professional eventually found Petitioner competent to stand trial.
 2 Exh. A-1 at 114-19. On May 29, 2003, the trial court reinstated criminal proceedings, and Petitioner
 3 made clear that he wanted to move to represent himself under *Faretta v. California*, 422 U.S. 806
 4 (1975). Exh. B-1 at 40-41. The trial court set jury trial for July 14, 2003. Exh. A-1 at 120.

5 The trial court granted Petitioner's *Faretta* motion on June 10, 2003. Exh. B-1 at 42-46; Exh.
 6 A-1 at 125-130. On June 13, 2003, Petitioner informed the court that he wanted to file a motion
 7 raising a violation of his "speedy trial rights" because they were at that point "way over my trial
 8 date." Exh. B-1 at 49. On June 16, 2003, Petitioner informed the court that on May 29, 2003, he
 9 had told his then counsel that he objected to a July 14, 2003 trial date. Exh. A-1 at 143-144.

10 On June 19, 2003, Petitioner filed a motion to dismiss, relying on California Penal Code §
 11 1382(a)(2). Exh. A-1 at 147-55. Petitioner cited several cases he believed established that once his
 12 criminal proceedings were reinstated on May 29, 2003, the "trial" resumed at the point where it had
 13 been "interrupted." Exh. A-1 at 150-55. As best understood, Petitioner was arguing that because
 14 his criminal proceedings were suspended on April 30, 2003, the 48th day after his arraignment on
 15 the information on March 13, 2003, California Penal Code § 1382(a)(2) required that he be brought
 16 to trial within 12 days after the reinstatement of criminal proceedings on May 29, 2003. Because he
 17 had not been, Petitioner continued, § 1382(a)(2) compelled dismissal. Exh. A-1 at 150-55; Exh. B-1
 18 at 75-76.

19 The trial court denied Petitioner's motion. The court agreed with the prosecutor that the plain
 20 language of California Penal Code § 1382(a)(2) provides that the 60-day speedy trial period begins
 21 anew after the reinstatement of criminal proceedings under § 1368. Exh. B-1 at 75-76.

22 (a) The court, unless good cause to the contrary is shown, shall order the action to
 23 be dismissed in the following cases:

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25 (2) In a felony case, when a defendant is not brought to trial within 60 days of the
 26 defendant's arraignment on an indictment or information, or reinstatement of criminal
 27 proceedings pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 1367) . . .

28 Cal. Penal Code § 1382(a)(2) (emphasis added).

1 The trial court ruled correctly.⁶ Petitioner's statutory 60-day speedy trial period began anew
 2 on May 29, 2003. In this Court, Petitioner invokes California Penal Code § 1370, and unidentified
 3 "higher authority" that he states the trial court ignored and which, he further states, compelled a grant
 4 of the dismissal motion. These are moot questions, however. Petitioner is clearly referencing state
 5 law, and, as noted earlier, federal courts "may not issue the writ on the basis of a perceived error of
 6 state law." *Pulley v. Harris*, 465 U.S. 37, 41 (1985).

7 Although Petitioner declares, in conclusory fashion, in his Claim Five, that his "due process"
 8 and "speedy trial rights" were denied by the trial court's rejection of his motion to dismiss (and
 9 presumably Petitioner means his federal constitutional due process and speedy trial rights), he wholly
 10 fails to discuss due process or the federal right to a speedy trial in support of his Claim Five. *See Pet.*
 11 at 6.2-6.4. Again, Petitioner's entire discussion rests on state law. *Id.* The test for determining
 12 whether post-indictment delay violates a defendant's Sixth Amendment right to a speedy trial is in
 13 four parts: (1) whether the length of delay was uncommonly long; (2) whether the government or
 14 defendant was more to blame for that delay; (3) whether, in due course, the accused asserted his right
 15 to a speedy trial; and (4) whether the accused suffered prejudice from the delay. *Barker v. Wingo*,
 16 407 U.S. 514, 530 (1972); *Doggett v. United States*, 505 U.S. 647 (1992). Petitioner's failure to
 17 recognize this test or discuss any of its prongs further establishes that he has failed to raise a federal
 18 question. It is a habeas applicant's duty to state facts that point to the real possibility of
 19 constitutional error; notice pleading and conclusory allegations are insufficient. *See Advisory*
 20 *Committee's Note on Habeas Corpus Rule 4*. Petitioner wholly fails to state how he was prejudiced
 21 by any delay in the start of his trial from when he claims it should have begun (between May 29,
 22 2003 and June 10, 2003), and when it did begin (September 15, 2003, *see* Exh. A-1 at 358; Exh. B-5
 23 at 139-40).

24 Furthermore, *Barker v. Wingo* has a preliminary test. The courts now reinforce that it is first
 25 necessary to determine if the delay breaks the threshold point of presumptive prejudice. If it does
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27 6. As discussed *infra*, *see* p. 8 n.1, neither the state court of appeal or supreme court ever
 28 ruled on the merits of Petitioner's current claim.

1 not, the inquiry is over and it is unnecessary to consider the other *Barker v. Wingo* factors. *Doggett*
2 *v. United States*, 505 U.S. at 651-52; *United States v. Beamon*, 992 F.2d 1009, 1012 (9th Cir. 1993).
3 The High Court in *Doggett* appeared to define the "presumptively prejudicial" point as the point
4 where the delay "approaches one year." 505 U.S. at 652 n.1. Because Petitioner's delay, if one
5 exists, is measured in mere months, and not even close to a year, presumptive prejudice did not
6 attach and he has failed the preliminary inquiry. There is simply no federal constitutional question
7 here.

8 Petitioner's Claim Five fails to garner him relief.

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VI.

THE CALIFORNIA COURT OF APPEAL DID NOT RULE CONTRARY TO OR UNREASONABLY APPLY ANY UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT PRECEDENT IN REJECTING PETITIONER'S ATTACK ON HIS UPPER TERM COMMERCIAL BURGLARY SENTENCE; NOR DID THE STATE APPELLATE COURT UNREASONABLY DETERMINE ANY FACTS

The probation officer listed five aggravating circumstances under state law in this case and none in mitigation. ACT 7-8. The trial court imposed the three-year upper term on the count 1 commercial burglary conviction, Cal. Penal Code § 459, ruling as follows:

All right. The court recalls the trial. It was tried in this department, and there was an admission of the strike and the priors that are included on the prison chart.

Going through the report, it's noted that, as the probation report indicates, since the beginning of the criminal history back in 1975, there has not been any long period of time in which you've been out of custody. I think you were—you had not been out of—let me just—at the time of this latest offense, you'd been—you were returned to prison in a prior matter on January 10 of '01 for a 12-month sentence. So there does not seem to be any long period of time you've been able to keep yourself out of custody. Therefore, the court is going to accept and follow the recommendation of probation.

I think you have nine prior felonies, if you count that one time when—I think there were three or four—counting that only as one, you had nine prior felonies.

Probation is denied. You're committed to the Department of Corrections for the term of 12 years.

The Court calculates the 12-year sentence in the following manner: In Count I, the 459, you're sentenced to the aggravated term, the factors in aggravation being the fact that the way the crime was carried out indicates professionalism, in that there were tools associated with burglaries utilized here. There was planning that was evident, and because of the type of the offense and also the plan to go into the store and get the safe.

You have previously engaged in violent conduct, which indicates you're a serious danger to society. Your prior convictions as an adult and sustained petitions as a juvenile are numerous. You were on a grant of felony probation out of Alameda County when the crime was committed, and your poor performance on probation and state parole were unsatisfactory. Therefore, the court selects the aggravated term. That will be a three-year term doubled by the presence of the strike which was admitted; for six years.

As to Count II, the 496(a), the court will stay punishment pursuant to 654 of the Penal Code.

There are six additional one-year consecutive sentences imposed pursuant to 667.5(b) of the Penal Code for the convictions that were sustained on 1/3/97; September 14, '82; September 17, '84; January 16, 1990; March 4, 1993; and January 5th 1998. Adding those to the six years gives a total commitment of six years—excuse me—12 years.

1 Exh. B-5 at 549-50.

2 On state direct review Petitioner contended that imposition of the upper term on the burglary
 3 conviction violated his Sixth Amendment right to a jury trial under *Blakely v. Washington*, 542 U.S.
 4 296, because the trial court, rather than the jury, found true the factors in aggravation relied on by
 5 the trial court in imposing the upper term. Exh. C at 49-55.

6 The state court of appeal, in reliance on *People v. Black*, 35 Cal.4th 1238 (2005) (*Black I*),
 7 rejected Petitioner's attack on his sentence. Exh. F at 10. *Black I* held that California's Determinate
 8 Sentencing Law does not violate a criminal defendant's federal constitutional right to a jury trial
 9 under the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution by assigning to the
 10 trial judge, rather than the jury, the authority to make the factual findings that subject the defendant
 11 the possibility of an upper-term sentence.

12 Subsequently, in *Cunningham v. California*, 127 S.Ct. at 868, the United States Supreme Court
 13 disagreed with *Black I*, and held that California law does violate a defendant's right to jury by
 14 permitting trial judges to determine facts used to impose an upper-term sentence by a preponderance
 15 of the evidence. In light of *Cunningham*, the High Court granted Petitioner certiorari in this case,
 16 vacated the judgment, and remanded to the state court of appeal for further consideration of
 17 Petitioner's sentence. Exh. J. After supplemental briefing, see Exhs. L, M, the court of appeal
 18 issued the following ruling:

19 In *Cunningham*, California's determinate sentencing law was held to violate a
 20 defendant's right to jury trial because California statutes permitted trial judges to
 21 determine facts used to impose an upper term sentence by a preponderance of evidence.
 22 (*Cunningham, supra*, 127 S.Ct. at p. 868.)

23 The People argue that no *Cunningham* error occurred, because the court relied in part
 24 on factors related to defendant's prior convictions, as to which he had no right to a jury
 25 trial under *Almendarez-Torres v. United States* (1998) 523 U.S. 224. On this record we
 26 have no difficulty concluding beyond a reasonable doubt, that the court would have
 27 imposed the same sentence if it only considered defendant's nine prior felony convictions
 28 and status on parole at the time of the offense and not the aggravating factors that
Cunningham requires be found by a jury. (*Chapman v. California* (1967) 386 U.S. 18.)
 Accordingly, we affirm.

Exh. N at 2-3.

This ruling is not contrary to United States Supreme Court precedent, nor an unreasonable

1 application thereof. The state court of appeal clearly held that it was permissible for the trial court,
 2 not the jury, to have made the finding regarding Petitioner's prior criminality, and *Cunningham*
 3 makes clear that the Sixth Amendment jury trial requirement does not apply to the fact of a "prior
 4 conviction." *Cunningham v. California*, 127 S. Ct. at 864 (citing *Almendarez-Torres v. United*
 5 *States*, 523 US. 224).

6 The state court of appeal also applied harmless-error review to the fact that the trial court relied
 7 on some factors that should have been found in the first instance by the jury, not the court, in order
 8 to be applicable. That ruling is consistent with High Court precedent. In *Washington v. Recuenco*,
 9 548 U.S. 212 (2006), the United States Supreme Court applied the *Chapman* "harmless beyond a
 10 reasonable doubt" test to the failure to submit a sentencing factor to the jury, finding no distinction,
 11 for purposes of harmless-error analysis of Sixth Amendment violations, between a sentencing factor
 12 and an element of a crime.

13 This Court does not determine whether the state court ruled contrary to or unreasonably applied
 14 *Chapman* in finding any *Cunningham* error harmless. This Court merely determines whether any
 15 *Cunningham* error had a substantial and injurious effect on the sentence. *Brech v. Abrahamson*, 507
 16 U.S. at 637; *Fry v. Pliler*, 127 S.Ct. 2321. It did not. The sentencing court's unwavering comments
 17 regarding Petitioner's prior convictions, and the fact it found no factors in mitigation, demonstrate
 18 that the court would have imposed an upper term notwithstanding any improper reliance on other
 19 factors in aggravation.

20 Petitioner vigorously attempts to demonstrate that "*Black II* is inconsistent with *Cunningham*."
 21 Pet. at 6.4-6.5; Pet., Exh. A-6. To explain, several days after the court of appeal decision in this
 22 case, the California Supreme Court decided *People v. Black*, 41 Cal. 4th 799 (*Black II*). In *Black II*,
 23 the state high court held that "so long as defendant is eligible for the upper term by virtue of facts
 24 that have been established consistently with Sixth Amendment principles the federal Constitution
 25 permits the trial court to rely upon any number of aggravating circumstances in exercising mitigating
 26 circumstances, regardless of whether the facts underlying those circumstances have been found to
 27 be true by a jury." 41 Cal. 4th at 813. *Black II* views the jury-trial and proof-beyond-a-reasonable-

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1 doubt rights as tied findings. As long as one aggravating circumstance had been determined in a
 2 constitutionally sound way (e.g., it had been found true by a jury beyond a reasonable doubt, or was
 3 admitted by the defendant (such as Petitioner admitting his prior convictions here)), the defendant
 4 was within the group as to whom the upper term could legally be applied and was not legally entitled
 5 to the middle term. 41 Cal. 4th at 813. Again, a defendant does not have a right to a jury trial on
 6 all aggravating circumstances as long as one had been established in compliance with *Blakely v.*
 7 *Washington*, and does not have a right to a jury trial on the question of whether aggravating
 8 circumstances outweigh any circumstances in mitigation. *People v. Black*, 41 Cal. 4th at 814-85 &
 9 n.4.

10 Under *Black II*, the trial court in Petitioner's case did not commit any *Cunningham* error. The
 11 trial court could permissibly rely on facts in aggravation not found true by the jury beyond a
 12 reasonable doubt because Petitioner admitted the truth of another aggravating factor—that he had
 13 prior convictions. However this Court need not engage in an academic exercise and determine
 14 whether *Black II* is inconsistent with *Cunningham* because, as we have demonstrated (and found by
 15 the court of appeal in this case pre-*Black II*), any *Cunningham* error committed by the trial court was
 16 harmless.

17 Petitioner's Claim Six fails.
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CONCLUSION

Accordingly, for all of the foregoing reasons, the State respectfully requests that this Court deny Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus with prejudice.

Dated: March 22, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN
SUPPORT OF THE ANSWER TO THE ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

Williams v. Sisto
C 07-05342 CW (PR)

DECLARATION OF SERVICE BY U.S. MAIL

Case Name: *Williams v. Sisto*
No.: C 07-05342 CW

I declare:

I am employed in the Office of the Attorney General, which is the office of a member of the California State Bar, at which member's direction this service is made. I am 18 years of age or older and not a party to this matter. I am familiar with the business practice at the Office of the Attorney General for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service. In accordance with that practice, correspondence placed in the internal mail collection system at the Office of the Attorney General is deposited with the United States Postal Service that same day in the ordinary course of business.

On March 24, 2008, I served the attached

ANSWER TO THE ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE;

APPLICATION TO FILE BRIEF IN EXCESS OF TWENTY-FIVE PAGES; DECLARATION OF COUNSEL IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION TO FILE BRIEF IN EXCESS OF TWENTY-FIVE PAGES; [PROPOSED] ORDER;

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE ANSWER TO THE ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE;

NOTICE OF LODGING AND INDEX OF EXHIBITS

by placing a true copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid, in the internal mail collection system at the Office of the Attorney General at 455 Golden Gate Avenue, Suite 11000, San Francisco, CA 94102-7004, addressed as follows:

Teryl A. Williams
V-11316
California State Prison Solano
P.O. Box 4000
Vacaville, CA 95696-4000
(With Exhibits)

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on March 24, 2008, at San Francisco, California.

J. Hum

Declarant

40232463.wpd

J. Hum
Signature